CROTON AQUEDUCT CASES SETTLED BY THE COURT OF APPEALS.

JUDGMENT OF THE LOWER COURTS AGAINST O'BRIEN & CLARK AFFIRMED-A TEST CASE

INVOLVING FROM #5,000,000 TO \$3 000, 00. Albany, Nov. 23 The O'Brien & Clark Croton Aqueduct case was decided by the Court of Appeals to-day. It was an appeal by the contractors from a judgment of the General Term, First Dework performed and material furnished to the de-fendant under a contract to construct Section 6 fendant under a contract to construct Section 6
of the new Croton Aqueduct in the city of NewYork. The defendant in its answer set up a counter
claim for damages for alleged bad work, and
further alleged as a defence to this action that
under the provisions of Chapter 490 of the Laws

(1882) Settlers the Aqueduct Compilaries of the courthouse and upon the streets yesridors of the courthouse and upon the streets yesfendant beyond the express provisions of the conould recover to more than said sum. The plaintiffs sailed that the work to recover for which this stion was brought was necessarily performed in carrying into effect the provisions of the contract, and that the same was ordered by the engineers in most. by the chief engineer of the new Croton Aqueduct | plaintiff. gineers in charge of the construction of the aque-

duct.

The General Term held that all liability upon the part of the city in respect to plaintiffs' claim must be founded upon said contracts; that the Aqueduct Commissioners were not the servants of the city in any proper seare, but an independent body of men with certain well-defined powers and duties, and that the liability of the city of New-York for any work performed or materials furnished by any contractor by the direction of said commission must be limited by the act creating said commission and the contracts entered into by such contractor and said commission.

Judge Peckham writes the opinion, which is concurred in by all the Judges except Judges Eart, O'Erien and Maynard, who dissent. The opinion of payl go over the testimony. Charles F. Bates to the marriage agreement was genuine or forged.

Judge Peckham writes the opinion, which is concurred in by all the Judges saying that it is apparent from what has been said in the course of this case that the plaintiffs have falled to prove its an exhaustive one, the Judge saying that it is apparent from what has been said in the course of this case that the plaintiffs have falled to prove its acts that the work was, in face the provision of the contract, or that it was regarded ov them as extra work or was so certified. The Judge says that the contractors, O'Erien de Clark Should have asked for the final certifiate as before performing what they claimed was extra work, and then if the certificate has been of the courted to the mass of the seriousness of these withheld the courts; could have been called upon to determine whether or not the work was called to be the contractors.

In the legislative session of 1890 John O'Brien.

In the legislative session of 1890 John O'Brien, senior member of the firm of contractors and a former chairman of the Democratic State Com-mittee, backed by a powerful lobby, secured the passage of a bill giving the aqueduct contractors preference in all the courts of the State in which any action of special proceeding to recover their claims might be pending. Under such an act they could begin suit in any county of the State. Corporation Counsel Clark and the city authorities

could begin suit in any county of the State. Corporation Counsel Clark and the city authorities fought the bill in its various stages in the Legislature, but the lobby, with its expectations of untold millions before it, triumphed. Senator Hill, then Governor, had a tender side for O'Brien, and was disposed to give him what he aske...

Mr. Clark, on behalf of the city authorities, filed a strong protest against the bill with the Governor on May 20, 1890, immediately after its passage. Subsequently a compromise was effected, the Governor agreeting to let the bill die if the Corporation Counsel stipulated to profer these cases in this county and the appellate courts. This compelled the contractors to try their case in this county, which was the pain point at issue, and on June 5, 1889, the Corporation Counsel made the stipulation suggested by the Governor, and the O'Brien bill was allowed to expire.

The selected case was first tried in July, 1831, before Judge Ingrahum, and decided in favor of the city. The counsel for the plaintiffs were Joseph H. Choate, Treadwell Cleveland, ex-Attorney-General Charles F. Tabor and Colonel Robert G. Ingersoil, 'For the city appeared James C. Carter, Elihu Root and Austen G. Fox. The city won. The plaintiffs carried the case to the General Term, which affirmed the decision of Judge Ingraham.

The plaintiffs again appealed, and in May lant the case was argued before the Court of Appeals, the argument on the plaintiffs part being conducted by ex-Attorney-General Tabor and Colonel Ingersoil, and on the part of the defence by Messrs. Carter and Root.

The sixteen suits against the city, of which the one just decided is a test case, involved from and Roct.

The sixteen suits against the city, of which the one just decided is a test case, involved from \$5,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS.

LEVI P. MORTON WINS A SUIT AGAINST THE CITY-A PARK PLACE DISASTER INSURANCE

HUNG IN THE COURTROOM. Alberry, Nov. 28.—Among the other cases decided the Court of Appeals to-day were the following: Mary L. Trippe, as administrator of Frederick W. Trippe, recovered judgment for \$5,239 against the Prevident Friend Society, being the amount of a \$5,000 insurance policy and costs. Trippe was one of the victims in the Park Place disaster in August, 1891, and the company refused to pay the policy on the ground that he changed his occupation with-

out informing it. Agnes Zollewski secured a judgment of \$5,295 against the New-York Central Railroad for the leath of her husband at the Montgomery-st. cross-

Levi P. Morton secured a judgment of \$30,000 against New-York City. This case was an appeal from a judgment of the General Term, First Depertment, reversing a judgment of the Trial Term distrissing Mr. Morton's complaint. The suit was from the city \$20,000 for damages to Mr. Morton's property at Nos. 116, 118 and 120 West Ninety-eighth-st., by the operation of the Croton water high service pumping station, which special injury to him. In the trial in the Circuit Court, October 20, 1881, before Judge Truax, the plaintiff was nonsuited. The General Term research the decision of the General Term. The Court of Appeals to-day animed the decision of the General Term. The Court affirmed the judgment of the lower court which revoked the conviction of Leonsrdo Larubia for the murder of Vincenzo Riverto in New-York City in Nevember, 1891, Larubia now goes free.

FOR THE FUNERAL OF CHARLES E. LORD.

The funeral services of Charles E. Lord, the young clubman, who committed suicide in his rooms, at No. 12 East Twenty-ninth-st., on Sun-day night, will be held this morning, at 19 o'clock, the University Place Presbyterian Church. The burial will be in the family plot in Greenwood

No cause for the young man's act has yet been said that he was always in good spirits and a leader in every amusement. He had no bad hab-its, and was not addicted to the use of drugs. With his friends at the club he was a favorite, and, so far as known, had nothing to trouble him, His money was sately invested, and while his in-come was not an extravagant one, it was suffi-cient to support him, not only in ease, but in luxury.

THE BEY, DR. DAY TO GO TO SYRACUSE. When the trustees of the Syracuse University when the trustees of the Syracuse University undifferences of the Rey. Dr. James R. Day, of Caivar Chirch, to the Chanceporship, Dr. Day hesitated tacephing the honos, for, as he then said he dishied to ever the pleasant connections which he made during his five years' pastorate here. Since then he has made a trip to Syracuse, inspected the institution, became acquisited with its faculty, and yesterday forwarded his acceptance to the board of trustees. The Doctor will not be obliged to leave here at once the trustees, having agreed to excuse him from the spring term, as he could not relinquish his work here until the close of the Conference year, which consurate that time.

Dr. Day has been an energetic and a highly successful worker in his calling, and his many friends, while they regret his departure, rejoice at his pro-

motion and feel that the Syracuse University

CLOSE OF THE BATES CASE.

THE JUDGE RESERVES HIS DECISION. BRIEFS TO BE HANDED IN BY THE LAWYERS-

"CHARLIE" MAY NOT BE SO FLIPPANT A

The trial of the suit brought by Annette F. Bate to prove that she is the common law wife of Charles F. Bates, and incidentally to secure a legal separapartment, affirming with costs a judgment in favor of plaintiffs for \$24,11968, entered upon the verdict of a jury rendered by the direction of the court at the request of the defendant. The action was brought for recover \$733,312.93, with interest for the request of the defendant. The action was brought to recover \$732,312.33, with interest, for fortable feelings until Judge Freedman announces brought to recover \$732,312.33, with interest, for his decision in the case. Indeed, it is the opinion of many who followed the course of the trial carefully

under the provisions of Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883, neither the Aqueduct Commissioners nor their engineers were authorized to bind the decase. It was freely said that an element of uncertainty case. It was freely said that an element of uncer-tainty was added by the feelings to which Judge tract entered into between the parties to this Freedman had frequently given expression during action, and that a final certificate had been made the trial, which were in every instance against the

in evidence. Against his word was set up that of Mrs. Bates, the judgment of the bank cashier who

trial which has just closed.

The case for each side may be summed up briefly as follows: Mrs. Bates alleged that she met Mr. Bates on October 10, 1889; that they became engaged the following January, and that they were married on July 16, 1890. In her home. The marriage was performed without ceremony, and was kept secret on Mr. Bates's representations that his family would be opposed it and that it would prejudice his interests. In place of a ceremony Mr. Bates and Miss McGrath sizned an agreement in which Mr. Bates acknowledged her as his lawful wife. This agreement, together with many letters written by Mr. Bates to the plaintiff, in which he addressed her as "My darling wife" and subscribed himself "Your loving husband." were put in evidence. Mrs. Bates swore that they were written and signed by Mr. Bates, and two excellent judges, one a professional expert of handwritting, said that they believed that the documents were genuine. On the other hand, the only attempt that was made to disprove the genuineness of the writing was the statement of Bates himself. No experts or other witnesses were called to show that the instruments were forged or tampered with in any war.

The trial ended with a conspicuous absence of dramatic effect. Mrs. Bates appeared in a blue gown, the fifth tailor-made "creation," which she flashed upon the public. Mr. Bates was also there, and it was perfectly apparent that he had not lost flesh during the trial. The lawyers—Otts Horwitz for Mrs. Bates and Wheeler H. Perkham for Mr. Bates—each with assistants, were on hand promptly. But it was apparent that he battle had been already fought. Mr. Carvalho, the handwritting expert, was cross-exammed for a few minutes by Mr. Peckham in a listless way. Then both lawyers said that he had no wish to sum up, and Mr. Horwitz waived his privilege. It was agreed that both attorneys should hand in briefs.

It may be a month or more before Mr. Bates finds out whether he is a bacheior or a benedict, and whether or not he is to be threatened with the pr

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

Supreme Court—General Term—Recess continued.
Supreme Court—Chambers—Refore Reach, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 o'clock.
Supreme Court—Special Term—Part I—Before Barrett, J.—Elevated railroad cases.
Supreme Court—Special Term—Part II—Before Ingraham.
J.—Cases: on—O Hart vs. N. Y. Elevated R. R. Co., and Prothingham vs. Stillwell.
Count Court—Part III. Percen Pattern Circuit Court-Part III-Before Patterson, J.-Nos. 1429, 278, 643, 1103, 1439, 16315, 1101, 1286, 1386. strong, who took her to the Central Office. In the Detective Bureau she was rearched by the police activity Court—Part II—Before Truax, J.—Cases from till.

strongate's Court—Chambers—Before Fitzgerald, S.—ate of John Seinen, 19 a. m.; Frederick P. Smith, as a representative of John Seinen, 19 a. m.; Frederick P. Smith, 9 a. m. For probate: Wills of Daniel McPherson, ming S. Beiferd, John P. Unatadt, Burghard Bolt, in Faith, John A. Kaiser, John Meyer, Heleva Meyer, Meleva Court-Part I-Before Andrews, J .- Cases from | stre Circuit Court-Part IV-Defore Truax, J.-Cases from Part III. John McClein, Albert Nowak, Eugene Posey, William N. Philbrick, C. S. ditrauch, 10:30 a. m. Common Pleas-Special Term-Before Bookstaver, J.—Nos. 19, 29, Common Pleas-Trial Term-Part I-Before Giegerich, J.-Case on: Kilbreth vs. Litaon. Common Pleas-Trial Term-Parts II and III-Adjourned for the teym. Superior Court-Special Term-Before Freedman, J.—Mothous. Compt. Equip. Term-Before McAdam, J.—Nos. Superior Court-Equity Term-Before McAdam, J.-Nos. Superior Court-Equity Term-Before McAdam, J.-Nos. 265, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 695, 698. Superior Court-Trial Term-Paris I, II and III-Ad-journed for the term. City Court-Special Term-Before Fitzsimons, J.-Mo-Court-Trial Term-Parts I, II, III and IV-Adourned for the term.

court of General Sessions—Part 1—Before Smyth, R.,
and Assistant District-Attorney Onborne—Nos. 1 to 5, inclusive.
Court of General Sessions—Part II—Before Martine, J.,
and Assistant District-Attorneys Weeks and Battle—Nos.
1 to 27. inclusive.
Court of General Sessions—Part III—Before Fitzgerald,
J. and Assistant District-Attorney Townsend—Nos. 1 to
20. inclusive.

A FINE SCHOOL TO BE ENLARGED.

AN ADDITION, COSTING \$80,000, TO BE MADE TO THE NEW-YORK CATHOLIC PROTECTORY.

The New-York Catholic Protectory, in Westto its buildings. This will consist of the comple-tion of the junior section of the boys' depart-ment. The wing of the building now constituting this department was erected about ten years ago.

One side was left boarded up, with the view of completing the original design later. When the improvement is made the capacity of the junior department will be tripled. The work of excavation for the foundation has begun, and the plans submitted by the architect, L. J. O'Connor, have been approved. About \$80,000 will be expended. The additions will be made to the side of the wing now standing toward the main, or senior department. Another wing of the same dimensions as the present one, namely 125 feet long by 50 feet wide, will be put up. Between the two wings a third section is to be constructed, 125 feet long and 50 feet wide. Like the present wing, the completed building will be four stories high. It will be built of trick, with the exception of the first story, which will be of stone. The third and fourth stories will be used as dormitories. Classrooms, ten in number, will occupy the second story. The first story, or basement, will be devoted to dining-rooms, playhalis and washrooms. All the modern and most approved methods for heating and lighting will be used. Brother Leonitic, in speaking to a Tribune reporter, expressed the belief that with the new building completed the institution would be admirably equipped. He added: "Work will begin at once, and if the weather is favorable everything will be in running order by spring. The new building will be the home and the school for our younger boys." wide, will be put up. Between the two wings a

Edward Payson Weston, who was the originator of long-distance walking in this country, is now fifty-four years old. He has walked no less than 60,000 miles in public altogether. He never used so, wo miles in public altogether. He never used alcohol or any other stimulant, and his diet has always been of the simplest sort. Mr. Weston believes that, even at the age of fifty-four, he can accomplish feats in walking equal to those which he accomplished when less than thirty years old. If he receives rufficient encouragement from the public he will endeavor to repeat some of his most famous exploits of more than a quarter of a century ago.

The best Solid Silver Match Box ever made for \$2,00. Our store is full of similar novelties. Send for Catalogue.

J. H. Johnston & Co., 17 Union Square, N. Y.

RIVALRY OVER THE COLONELCY.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MORAN AND MAJOR DUFFY EACH ANXIOUS TO COMMAND THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

If there is any one question on which the officers of the 69th Regiment have decided views it is that the new Colonel shall be chosen from the present officers of the regiment. Many of them are not entirely consistent, however, because they admit that if either of the present candidates is elected to the place the bickering which has caused so much trouble within the last two years will be continue As the time for the election draws near Lieuten-ant-Colonel Moran and Major Duffy and their friends are putting forth their best efforts each to ant-Colonel Moran and Major Dully as friends are putting forth their best efforts each to "down" the other. The rivalry between these two officers is bitter. The friends of Major Duffy declare that if Lieutenant-Colonel Moran is elected to the higher office he will use the regiment to advertise his Third-ave, business. Moran's friends say that if Major Duffy is elected to command the regiment he will use it to further his political ambition. With a few exceptions, indeed, the officers of the regiment are Tammany Hall men, and several of them hold political places under the municipal government. Moran's friends declare that Duffy wants to strengthen the political party in the regiment and make the board of officers a coterie of Tammany office-holders.

In consequence of the intense rivalry between these two mea many persons outside of the regiment have thought that it would be a good thing for the organization for an outside man to take the rolss for a time. From present appearances, however, such a course seems improbable. Several of the officers, as before suggested, are influential in local politics, and no doubt they would resent any such interference.

" THERE IS PRESSURE FOR YOUR PLACES

THE REASON GIVEN FOR MARING AN EX-PERIENCED POSTAL OFFICIAL RESIGN.

"You are a good man; I have no fault to find with you. But there is great pressure for your place, and I must have it. I will allow you to resign: I have removed the other men in your position throughout the country." These were the words used by "Headsman" Maxwell, the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, to C. C. James, Postoffice Inspector-in-Charge of the New-York division. Mr. James entered the postal service as a clerk at &5 a menth in 1879. He was promoted to be assistant superintendent of the Registry Division of the New-York Postoffice, and in 1889 became United States Postal Note Agent. In 1881 he was piaced in the position from which he has just been forced to resign.

John E. Ashe, the new man, has no previous experience as a postoffice detective. Of course, to be successful at this business, one must know a great deal about postal methods. Mr. James has no complaint to make, but says he was treated with great courtesy by Mr. Maxwell. sign: I have removed the other men in your pe

THEIR EVENING'S PLEASURE SPOILED.

NOTOPIOUS FEMALE THIEF AND A DISHONEST EGOXKEEPER ARRESTED AT THE METRO-POLITAN OPERA HOUSE MONDAY NIGHT.

Inspector McLaughlin and several detectives of the Central Office were at the Metropolitan Opera House on Monday evening to protect the audience Before the curtain rose Inspector McLaughlin sent one of the aisles. She looked like a woman of wealth and social position. A cortly fur cloak handsome silk gown, and there were diamonds is detective walked up the alsie, paused at the woman's shoulder and whispered in her ear: "A gentleman in the lobby wants to speak to

ders, rose with a smile, and walked with stately grace out to the lobby, where Inspector McLaugh-

"There is a coach waiting for you at the door,

She bowed slightly, as she darted an angry glance at the suave Inspector. Then she walked to the coach in waiting, accompanied by Detective Armwho took her to the Central Office. In the

where she previously had been known to the police as the periner of Alonzy Hetan, a smeak thief.

The other person arrested was Albert McMillen, the former bookkeeper for L. E. Cady, merchant tailor, at No. 27 Fifth-ave. It had been Mr. Cady's habit to sign checks in blank and let McMillen fill in the sums required for the payment of bills. On April 2, 1839, McMillen filled up one of the check for \$2,200, got the check cashed at the Madison Square Bank and fiel from the city with the money. Mr. Cady appealed to the police, but they could get no trace of the fugitive. Mr. Cady went to witness the production of "Faust" on Monday evening, and was astonished to see McMillen sitting in the family circle and enjoying the performance. Mr. Cady was looking at the crowd through a pair of opera-glasses at the time, and he nearly dropped the glasses when he recognized his former cierk. He left his scat, went into the lobby and told Inspector McLaughlin that the fugitive from justice was in the family circle. McMillen was arrested guletly, and he made no attempt to deny either his identity or his guilt. He said he had been intending to give himself up to justice, as he was tired of keeping out of the way of the police. He had been hidned in New-Orleans most of the time since his crime was committed. At the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday he was held in \$5,000 bail for trial.

One of the most attractive holiday displays of the latest ideas in the jewelry line can be found at the store of Theodore A. Kohn & Son, No. 56 West Twenty-third-st. In the show-windows and

THE ANIMALS READY TO PERFORM

Hagenbeck's trained animals at Tattersall's have had their last rehearsal and are now ready for had their last rehearsal and are now ready for their first public exhibition to-morrow, when there will be performances in the afternoon and evening. A special programme has been prepared for enter-taining children in the afternoon, and in the even-ing some wonderful feats will be exhibited. The demand for seats is large and these interesting performances will doubtless be an exceptionally strong holiday attraction. ANOTHER EAST RIVER BRIDGE

AUSTIN COREIN IN CONTROL OF THE BLACK-WELL'S ISLAND RIGHTS.

WORK ON THE STRUCTURE TO BEGIN AT ONCE -TO CONNECT WITH EAST SIDE ELEVATED ROADS-VALUABLE PRIVILEGES GRANTED.

Austin Corbin yesterday declared that he and his friends had secured control of the Blackwell's Island bridge, and that it was intended to begin at once the construction of a bridge over the East River which will land passengers from Long Island into New-York City without change from the trains of the Long Island Railroad. The proposition to construct a bridge was before the Legis lature for several years. A bill permitting the construction was passed many years ago through the efforts of Dr. Ranney. This bill was found to the efforts of Dr. Ranney. This bill was found to be imperfect, and attempts were made to amend it. It seemed to be almost a hopeless task for Dr. Ran-ney, but he persevered. David B. Hill, as Governor, had the bill before him several times, and each time vetoed it, and it was not until the measure reached Governor. Flower that anything could be reached Governor Flower that anything could be

After many years of effort it is now possible that Dr. Ranney will see a bridge connecting this city

and Long Island City.

Friends of a tunnel scheme to connect the two Islands some time ago obtained from the Board of Aldermen the right to begin work in this city on a tunnel. The same company also purchased the right of way under water for a small sum. This company has done comparatively little work on the proposed tunnel. Mr. Corbin has not made public the names of those who are associated with him in the enterprise, but yesterday the following was given out at his office as being an official statement regarding the rumor that he was templating the construction of a bridge

statement regarding the rumor that he was contemplating the construction of a bridge:

The charter of that company provides for the construction of a bridge for the passage of teams, vehicles and foot passengers, with piers resting on Blackwell's Island, and under the provisions of an act passed by the Legislature at its last seasion the bridge company has also the right to lay tracks and operate a railroad over its structure. It is intended, when the bridge is constructed, to provide facilities to run the trains of the Long Island Railroad Company over it into New-York City without change of cars. In order to make comfortable grades, the termini of the bridge structure will be somewhere in the recishorhood of Forty-fourth-st, on the south and Eighty-first, at on the north; and it is also intended to connect with the Second and Third ave, elevated railroads at Sixty-fourth-st. The plans for this bridge have already been approved by an act of Congress and by the Secretary of War and it is intended to proceed immediately with its construction. The charter apparently contains valuable privileges to the corporation in the way of approaches, which, it is thought, will afford immense advantages to the public in the future should the business of the company require other construction.

BRIDGE METHODS CONDEMNED.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNT ON THEIR INVESTIGATION OF T. H.

The Commissioners of Accounts' report upon their investigation of the case of Thomas H. Terry, ollector of Brooklyn Bridge rents, and the busi Mayor yesterday. The report severely criticises the want of system manifested both by Mr. Terry and the trustees. The Commissioners write that they and themselves compelled absolutely to condemn the method of collecting rents. The blind confidence which seems to characterize the relation of the Bridge Trustees and Thomas H. Terry, who collected these rents, is not such as to conduce to a proper administration of public affairs. The tain the indebtedness of any one of their tenants for rent. The only information that the data they have can give them is the amount of money which Mr. Terry turns over to them, but not the amount Mr. Terry turns ever to them, but not the amount of money which Mr. Terry has collected. The rents amount to 25,000 a year, and Mr. Terry's commissions at Pb per cent to \$2,00. They found that Mr. Terry has no regular time for turning over the money collected, and that the accounts of the trustees might show that the lessees were six months in arrears with their rent when they really owed nothing. By this means the trustees loss the interest on the money.

The recommendation is made that hereafter a clerk under bonds be assigned to the work of collecting rents, and that the system of tolls on the carriage way be changed so that tickets sold at one call of the bridge can be collected at the other.

one clid of the bridge can be collected at the other.

After the report had been sent to the Mayor yesterday Commissioner Owens discovered an error in Terry's accounts of \$1.50\$ which he owes the liridge over and above the sum he reported. Mr. Terry was informed, and he promised to make the sum good to-day.

WHAT THE UNDERTAKERS WANT.

THEY ASK FOR PETTER FACILITIES TO OBTAIN BURIAL PERMITS-FALSE RUMORS

"Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to consult the proper authorities to obtain better facilities for obtaining burial permits, and that a request be made for a substation of the Board of Health to be located not above One-hundred-anditwenty-fifth-st. and not below Eighty-sixth-st."

J. W. Lyon, the secretary, informed a Tribune reporter that the association did not care whether or not the offices of the Board of Health were moved to the association didnot association whether the association desires, he said, was that the association desires, he said, was that the burial-permit department should be kept open all night, and that several other reforms should be made, which would greatly facilitate the undertakers work. An appeal was sen out recently by the Undertakers' Association urging the members to make every effort toward securing better burial facilities. request be made for a substation of the Board of

AN INSURANCE BROKER KILLS HIMSELF

Samuel H. Wilson, an insurance agent, twenty west Twenty-third-st. In the show-windows and in the cases inside can be seen a large, handsome and valuable collection of preclous stones, rings, plas, gold and silver watches, cloaks, silver knives, forks and souvenir spoons. They have also an extensive assortment of college pins of all the leading colleges, for which there has been a ster-by call, due to the presence of the students of the various universities in town at present. The style, design and workmanship of this firm's stock are the best, and the prices moderate. Any one desiring a pamphlet about the history of precious stones will receive the same by sending name and address to this firm. had no office in this city, and he had wealthy rela-tives in Pittsburg, Penn. He shared his room in the boarding-house with John R. McKee, a broker, at No. 6e Brondway. On Monday evening he was in the room, but went out, saying that he might not return until nearly midnight. McKee was asleep when Wilson returned. About 5 a. m. yesterday Mc-Kee was aroused by a pistol shot and found Wilson dead on the floor. Wilson had undressed himself and may have been in bed before shooting himself. The bullet had entered his brein and caused instant death.

been informed of the suicide, and he gave a permit for the removal of the body to an undertaker's shop. McKee, when seen by reporters, refused to talk about the suicide, but said that Wilson's father had been informed by telegraph and was on his way to this city to claim the young man's body.

THE GENTINE

JOHANN HOFF'S EXTRACT

THE HICHEST AWARD

MEDAL AND DIPLOMA

AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO, 1893. One dozen bottles give as much strepgth and nourishment as a cask of ale without being intoxicating.

It exalts the energies, stimulates nutrition and aids digestion, and is in a true sense a "FLESH AND BLOOD MAKER."

Beware of imitations. The "Genuine"

EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Sole Agents, 152 & 154 FRANKLIN ST., NEW YORK. Consessessessessessessessessessessesses

has the Signature of "Johann Hoff."

on the neck label of every bottle.

You'll have to Insist. sometimes, upon getting Pearline. Otherwise, grocers may give you some poor imitation of it, which pays them a larger profit, but which it will not pay you to use. It isn't enough to order Pearline. See that you get it.

It has grown into favor so rapidly that it has not only brought out a host of imitations, but it has led people to call any powdered soap. washing-powder, or so-called wash-

of a powder for cleansing purposes—Pearline. This is all very flattering to Pearline, but if it's these imitations that you've used, you can't be enthusiastic. JAMES PYLE, New York

M'KANE GETS BAIL.

TO ANSWER THE CONTEMPT CHARGE FRIDAY.

THE GRAND JURY TO REAR THE COMPLAINT OF COLONEL BACON AGAINST THE GRAVES-END PASHA TO-DAY.

John Y. McKane, Supervisor of Gravesend, and the half dozen of his townsmen charged with con-tempt of the Supreme Court, for whom Judge Barnard issued attachments, appeared at the office of Sheriff Courtney yesterday, and gave bonds to appear to answer on Friday. McKane's associates in the acts for which they will be called to answer were R. V. B. Newton, Justice of the Peace; were R. V. B. Newton, Justice of the Peace; Nicholas J. Johnson, James H. Cropsey, Harlan Crandall, James Murphy, Sergeant of Police, and John Doe, Policeman No. II. The ball in the case of each had been fixed by Judge Barnard at \$2,000. The bonds were given by William Pierson, S. Stryker Williamson and H. Henderson, all of them wealthy property-owners. If McKane and the others are found guilty, they can be imprisoned for a month and fined \$250. Judge Barnard will go to Brooklyn to hear the cases.

The drawing of the fifty Grand Jurors for the Extraordinary Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to be sworn in on December 18, will take place at the office of the Commissioner of Jurors on Saturday.

The November Grand Jury will hear the evidence of witnesses to-day in the matter of Colonel A. S. Bacon's complaint against John Y. McKane, for assault on Election Day, and in the charge of McKane against Colonel Bacon and others for disturbing the peace.

GOOD WORK FOR CHARITY.

WHAT THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

DAY AND MIGHT SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED-BOYS STARTED IN BUSINESS OR TRADES-EF-

PORTS OF A NOBLE ORGANIZATION. The work which the Children's Aid Society has done for humanity in the last year was reviewed yesterday afternoon at the forty-first annual meet-ing of the society held in the American Exchange National Bank, No. 128 Broadway, D. Willis James, the president, occupied the chair.

The annual report makes one of the most inter-

esting studies on the condition of the poor in New-York. The work of the society in rescuing from sin and misery the wretched and starving street and tenement children is a great one; the training of these children to be uneful, self-supporting men and wemen is surely greater. The decrease of juvenile crime is also an evidence of the society's

The society now maintains twenty-one industrial schools, thirteen night schools and six lodging-houses in this city. Free reading rooms have been established at all the lodging-houses. The indus-trial schools have a marked effect on the neighborhood in which they are situated. The trustees, realizing the necessity of heroic work among the Polish, Bohemian and Russian immigrants, have, in the last year, established a new school in Riv-ington-st. The school, which is known as the Lord ington-st. The school, which is known as the Lord Memorial, is at No. 17t Rivington-st.; the necessity of this school is shown by the fact that of the 35c children now enroiled nine-tenths never before attended any school. A great improvement is visible in the condition of the children of the new Sullivan-st. Industrial School.

The evening classes are a valuable adjunct to the day schools. The object is to carry on, through the aid of paid and voluntary workers, evening classes, combining instruction and recreation for girls who have gone to work in shops or factories. These girls need a certain amount of recreation in the way of reading aloud, singing and general conversation, besides being taught sewing, cooking, see

to.

The Emigrant Department continues to remove repairs and abandoned children from the debasing repairs and abandoned children from the debasing repairs.

BURIAL PERMITS—FALSE RUMORS

ABOUT THEIR MEETING.

Twenty men, all dressed in black, their faces sad and cheeriess and their thoughts on cemetery subjects, assembled in a lodgeroom at No. Lie East Fifty-eighth-st, yesterday afternoon. They were undertakers, and it had been reported that they were to gather in mass-meeting to protest against the remaval of the offices of the Board of Health from the Police Headquarters building to the new Criminal Court Howsis in Centre-si.

This did not happen, however. The twenty undertakers who got together were members of the New-York City Undertakers' Association, and they had gathered merely for their monthly meeting and to discuss the idea of consulting with the proper authorities "for better burial facilities."

They held their meeting in solemn secrecy and profound silence. Reporters were not allowed in the room. They were in session for two hours, and at the end of that time they announced that the result of their labora was the following resolution:

The Emizrant Department contained children from the debasing surroundings of shum-life to permanent homes in the West and South.

Through the generality of Mrs. Joseph M. White the West and South.

The Solidan and Isbanioned children's Mestensic, in Westchester County, a farm school at Kensicc, in Westchester County, a far

work.

The society has received in the last year \$395,219 30, and after paying all expenses has a balance of \$365.07. Officers were re-elected as follows: D. Willis Janues, president; Charles E. Whitehead, vice-president; Charles Loring Brace, secretary; George S.

GOOD WORK OF THE BROOKS ALUMNAE. The Brooks Alumnae of the kindergarten depart-ment of the Teachers' College, No. 9 University

Place, gave an afternoon tea yesterday in the spacious kindergarten room of the college, to raise funds toward the support of Kindergarten No. 1 of the New-York Kindergarten Association, This kindergarten, which is at No. 196 Bleecker-st., was established on March 10, 1830. It is known as "The established on March 10, 1820. It is known as "The Bryson," and the Brooks alumnae have piedged themselves to raise 569 toward its support during 1824. Mrs. Bryson, in whose honor the kindergarten was named, has contributed \$290 toward the amount so piedged, The tea continued from 3:20 to 5:20 o'clock, and besides the refreshments soid there was a variety of handsome fancy articles made and contributed by members of the alumnae. There was a large attendance of visitors, who were received by the others of the Alumnae Association and the department staff, consisting of Miss Angeline Brooks, director; the Misses Mary Lester Blekford, Flora Emily Maon and Lucetta Daniell, assistants, and Miss Merlel Wheeler Willard, secretary. During the afternoon there were vocal and instrumental music and kindergarten exercises by the forty young women students composing the junior and senior classes. Previous to the tea the alumnae heid their annual election of officers, which resulted in the choice of Miss Angelina Brooks as president; Miss Matida L. Gibbs, vice-president; Miss Mary Katherine Young, corresponding secretary.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE. The regular monthly meeting of the trustees of

the Cathedral of St. John the Divine was held yesterlay afternoon at the See House in Lafayette Place. Those present were the Rev. Dra. Morgan Dix and W. R. Huntington, Dean Hoffman, Stephen P. Nash, Cornelius Vanderbilt and George MacCulloch Miller. It was expected that George MacCulloch Miller. It was expected that a definite report would be submitted respecting the borings for the foundations of the towers, but nothing was forthcoming. The work of the engineers is still being prosecuted with a view to ascertaining the character of the strata and substrata of the rock underlying the site, but the results will not be announced until the entire plot has been explored and intelligent conclusions reached. It is probable that the sites originally chosen for the toundations of the towers will be changed, and in the mean time all construction work is suspended. Only routine matters were considered at the meeting. Bishop Potter is in Granuary. Europe, and will not return until about the middle of January.
William Bayard Cutting was elected a member of the board to succeed the late Colonel Richard T. Auchmuty. The next meeting will be held pursuant to call, as the regular date for the monthly meeting in December falls on the day after Christmas.

EVERYTHING QUIET IN BOLIVIA.

The steamship Ailsa, of the Atlas Line, which ar-West Indian ports, had among her passengers Frederick J. Grant, United States Minister to Bolivia. Charles H. J. Taylor, of Kansas, who has been appointed to succeed Mr. Grant, had not arrived at his post of duty when Mr. Grant left solivia. The ex-Minister said that everything was quiet in Bolivia when he left there, and there were no signs of any impending political disturbance. Mr. Grant was accompanied by his wife.

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ALBERT F. FUERST ARRESTED.

A SUIT BROUGHT AGAINST HIS FIRM BY AN ENG-LISH COMPANY TO RECOVER 427.541 29-MR. FUERST'S EXPLANATION.

Albert F. Fuerst, of the firm of Fuerst Brothers & Co., of Nos. 2 and 4 Stone-st., and 17 and 19 Bridge-st., was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Walgering yesterday in two suits begun before Judge Miles Beach, of the Court of Common Pleas, to recover \$27,541 29, by Bowman, Thompson & Co. (limited), an English firm engaged in the manufacture of chemicais. Fuerst Brothers & Co. were facture of chemicals. Fuerst Brothers & Co. were the agents in this country for the manufacturing company, selling its goods on a 2 per cent commission. Between May 1, 1822, and November 1, 1833, the consignment amounted to over \$250,000, of which sum the plaintiffs allege the agents have failed to account for the amount sued for in addition to their percentages. Judge Beach fixed the bail in the two cases at \$10,000, which the defendant gave.

bail in the two cases at \$19,000, which the defeat ant gave.

Fuerst Brothers & Co, sent a letter to The Trib-une yesterday regarding the arrest, saying that their agreement with the Bowman-Thomoson Company appointing them sole agents in New-York does not expire until December 3i, next, and that differences have arisen between the two firms. Fuerst Brothers & Co, assert that the English firm owes them over \$50,000 for commissions, out-lays and damages, and that they have declined to pay any money over to Bowman. Thompson & Co, (limited) until their own claims are properly settled and determined by the Court.

WILLIAM L. PATTON ARRESTED AGAIN. William L. Patton, of the firm of William L.

Patton & Co., brokers and bankers, who was arrested recently on the complaint of the trustees of the estate of Robert Craig, charged with the wrongful conversion of rainor stocks and bonds worth over \$8,000, and who gave bail in that proceeding, was rearrested yesterday and sent to Ludlow Street Jail. At the present term of court the plaintiffs obtained a judgment of \$54,225.69 against Patton & Co., upon which an execution against the person was issued and Patton sent to jail.

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